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63-2

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 17,220,

號十二百二千七萬一第

日二十月六年丑癸

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 15th, 1913.

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11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. " 1.15 " "	" " " "
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2.15 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
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11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.00 " "	" " " "
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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [s356]

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Six communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTH.

STAMPEY.—On Wednesday, July 9th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. STAMPEY, a son.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hill tender their sincere thanks to the numerous kind friends for the floral contributions and kind expressions of sympathy to them in their recent sad bereavement.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VREUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 15TH, 1918.

We see that the Chinese Senate has passed, after a long debate, Article 91 of the Assembly Law, which provides that members of the Legislature shall receive an annual salary of no less than \$6,000. It was not a unanimous decision, for amendments were moved in the course of the debate for the reduction of that amount, first to one half, then to \$3,600 a year. But nothing less than \$6,000 a year would satisfy the majority, and so it has been enacted that the Ministry of Finance—already at its wits' ends to provide funds sufficient to meet the current needs of the country—must provide the very considerable sum of no less than \$5,220,000 a year for the purpose of remunerating the services of the country's legislators. We think our Peking contemporary—regarded as the organ of the Chinese Foreign Office—is justified in saying that when a comparison is made of the cost of living, it is indisputable that China's Parliament, "which is composed largely of youthful, ignorant, self-seeking politicians," is costlier than any other in the world.

In Japan the payment made to members is 2,000 yen a year; in the United Kingdom the amount is £400 a year; in Germany, we believe the sum paid is equivalent to about £150 a year. There is doubtless something to be said for a larger payment in China than in either of the other countries mentioned. In Great Britain, in Germany and in Japan, there are few members of Parliament more than a day's distance from their constituency, whereas in China, owing to the wide extent of the country and the lack of rapid means of travel in many parts, the time distance between Peking and a member's constituency has to be measured not by hours but by weeks. Whatever arguments there may be in support of larger remuneration for Chinese legislators than for those in the other countries we have named, the vote is one which will do far more to weaken public confidence in the Republic than the lamentable exhibition of incompetence which has been made by the Parliament during the three months of its existence. Our Peking contemporary recalls a recent Manifesto by the Kuomintang—which party is in a majority in the Parliament—wherein it was declared that every dollar spent by the Government represents the people's sweat and labour, and that it is heartrending to think that the Government—meaning the President and his Cabinet—is spending money recklessly. Well may it be asked whether this vote, for which the Kuomintang must be held responsible, is not "reckless, wicked extravagance" at a time when the country is on the very verge of bankruptcy? It is all the more to be condemned when we observe the scant attention paid by the great majority of the members to the practical work of the legislature. The world would have thought the more highly of the Republican movement in China had the members of the two Houses of Parliament shown the strength of their convictions by gratuitous public service until such time as the finances of the country had been put upon a sound footing, enabling this heavy charge upon the Treasury to be borne without embarrassment. But that is too much to expect. The patriot in China, with but very few exceptions, estimates the value of his patriotism in ounces of silver. We had an instance of it in Canton recently when the late Governor-General, on the eve of relinquishing the office, ordered the repayment of gifts made by "patriots" to the Revolutionary funds, with interest at the rate of 50 per cent. added—at a time of great financial stress, too. The resolution of the Senate, that members of the two Houses of Parliament should be paid \$6,000 a year each, belongs to the same category.

Experiments were being made with the motor fire engine last night.

The German mail of the 11th June was delivered in London on the 12th July.

The Balmorne Rubber Estates paid a 100 per cent. dividend for the past year.

Whilst assisting in transferring cargo on the *Namur*, a Chinese was struck by a block and killed.

We notice in a list of Federated Malay States Government appointments the names of two lady medical officers.

The Directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 15s. per share for the half-year ended June 30th, 1918.

Dr. Wu Tingfang has definitely declined the appointment of Chinese Minister to Washington. Probably Shih Chao-chi (Dr. Alfred Sze), former Minister of Communications, will go to the United States.

Mr. Harry Good, late chief engineer of the I.C. str. *Suiko*, who after nearly forty years' service with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and at the age of 73 years, has now retired, left Shanghai for England last week.

The confidence trick has been practised by certain Chinese with assiduity and success lately. The latest victim is an old woman. She was walking along Queen's Road when she was accosted by three men, who persuaded her to part with \$80.

Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China, left for England last Friday accompanied by Lady de Saumarez. They travel home by way of Vladivostok and the Siberian route and will be absent from Shanghai about three or four months.

According to the announcement in the London *Gazette*, Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., goes to Meerut, not to Lucknow as previously announced. Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., left England on June 13th, in the *Empress of Ireland* for Hongkong to take up command of the troops in South China. Mrs. and Miss Kelly will remain in Camberley till they join him in the autumn.

Yesterday was the sixtieth anniversary of the landing of Commodore Perry in Japan—in other words, the sixtieth birthday of New Japan.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak, official liquidator of the Hongkong and Manila Yuen Sheng Exchange and Trading Co., Ltd., announces a fourth dividend of 810 per centum.

The weekly return of communicable diseases shows that last week there were 12 cases of bubonic plague (one Indian), all being fatal, one of diphtheria, and one of purpural fever. Three further cases of plague were reported yesterday.

Mr. William Moss, an "expert of marine matters" sent out from England by the owners and underwriters of the hull of the *Nippon*, to advise with Captain Eggert and Messrs. Ker & Company as to the proper steps to pursue in the *Nippon* case, arrived in Manila last week.

Sir Francis Pigott's very interesting and valuable Letters on the Chinese Constitution have been re-published in pamphlet form by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. They are dedicated to "My friend Ma Liang, in remembrance of much pleasant talk about the Constitution that is to be."

Yesterday was the French National Holiday. M. Gaston Liebert, the Consul in Hongkong, was "at Home" to the French community, his Consular colleagues, Government officials and friends generally at the Consular residence in Queen's Gardens, and the day was observed by the French ships in the harbour which were dressed in honour of the occasion.

Japan papers announce the death of Mrs. J. Carey Hall, wife of the British Consul-General at Yokohama. Mrs. Hall, who was a daughter of Mr. Charles Wyclif Goodwin, at one time Assistant Judge of the British Supreme Court for China and Japan, was married in 1876, and, with the exception of a short interval in Shanghai, has spent the whole of her married life in Japan. Mrs. Hall leaves to mourn her loss, in addition to her husband, two sons and four daughters. A pathetic incident in connection with Mrs. Hall's demise, the *Japan Gazette* says, is that the Consul-General is retiring from the Consular Service at the end of the year, when the family were looking forward to returning to the homeland.

Among recent promotions in the British Navy appear the names of Rear-Admiral Jerran, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, who becomes a Vice-Admiral, and Captain William Christopher Pakenham, C.B., M.V.O., who is promoted to Rear-Admiral. The new Rear-Admiral was in command of the *Daphne*, on the China Station, from March, 1901, to April, 1902. In June, 1903, he was promoted to captain, and after two or three months' temporary service in the Naval Intelligence Department was senior Naval Attaché at Tokyo from April, 1904, to May, 1906, including the greater part of the Russo-Japanese War. For this service he was decorated with the C.B., July, 1905, and received the second-class of the Order of the Rising Sun from the Emperor of Japan. In December, 1911, he succeeded Rear-Admiral Madden as Junior Sea Lord, an appointment which will not be disturbed by his promotion to flag rank.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m., yesterday:—"Cyclone, or typhoon N. of the Visayas Islands, moving W."

THE MAGISTRACY.

GAMBLING THE CAUSE OF ROBBERIES.
Nine houseboys, employed at Kowloon were charged by Sgt. Wills, before Mr. F. A. Hazland, with gambling in the servants' quarters of No. 4, Durbar Villas, occupied by Mr. A. C. Seidel. Mr. Seidel told the Magistrate that at about midnight on Sunday he heard a noise in the servants' quarters, and found the defendants gambling. He had warned his boy on several occasions not to bring in other men for the purpose of gambling. His Worship observed that the real culprit was the man in charge. Sgt. Wills said he questioned him on the spot, and he said he was afraid to turn the others away when they came. His Worship said gambling seemed to be as common in Kowloon as on this side of the water, and Sgt. Wills said it was the cause of many of the big robberies at European houses in Kowloon. Defendants were each fined \$15, or in default one month's hard labour.

D.O.L.I. VETERANS HONOURED.

THREE N.O.O.'S PRESENTED WITH LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

An interesting ceremony took place on the Parade Ground after the Military Church Parade on Sunday, when His Excellency Major-General Anderson, C.B., presented three non-commissioned officers of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry with Long Service Medals.

Some 250 men of the regiment were assembled on the ground to witness the presentation, the recipients of this coveted medal being:—

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. H. Elliott, Colour-Sergeant E. J. Matless, Sergeant A. Ostler.

General Anderson pinned a medal on each man's coat, congratulated him, and shook him by the hand. After the ceremony the men returned to barracks, where, doubtless, congratulations became general.

WORLD'S RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

We are informed that Mr. Chen Kwok Wa, Special Chinese Railway Commissioner appointed by the Republican Government of China to attend the Railway Conference of all the Railway Countries of the World to be held in the Capital of Russia on the 27th June, arrived at his destination on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. Chen has been employed in the Chinese Northern Railways for many years, and is a ripe Chinese, English and French scholar. He has also had some diplomatic experience, as he was a member of the staff of the first Chinese Consul-General of Australia.

Mr. Chen has already accomplished difficult and arduous missions in Manchuria, and has been decorated by President Yuan Shih-kai for his valuable services, and no doubt it is due to his ripe knowledge and experience of railway affairs that he has been singled out by the President for this important Mission.

Mr. Chen is a Queen's College boy, and old boys will recognise him by his school name (Chan Yeuk Ying). Mr. Chen Kwok Wa, who, by the way, is brother-in-law of Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, of this Colony, will proceed to London after the Conference.

SCHOOLS IN HONGKONG.

The Report on the Blue Book says:—

There are 63 Government and Grant Schools, the most important of which is Queen's College. Of these 20 are Upper Grade Schools with a staff competent to give instruction in all subjects of the 7th Standard and above. These latter schools have an average attendance of 4,034, and the medium of instruction in all of them, with the exception of four girls' schools, is English. The 43 remaining schools are all Lower Grade. They comprise one school for British Indians, where English and Urdu are taught, four Government Schools and 38 Grant Vernacular Schools. The average attendance at all these Lower Grade Schools is 1,934. The total average attendance at both grades of schools is 6,938.

The revenue derived from school fees was \$66,172.50 (of which \$22,720 was from Queen's College).

Two schools are limited to children of British parentage. Both these schools (one for boys, the other for girls) are under the Government. In 1912 the combined average attendance at them was 89.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

WIGWAM F. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The above match was played off on Saturday, the 12th instant, on Wigwam's ground and resulted in a win for Club de Recreio by 27 games. The scores were:—

Club de Recreio	63
Wigwam	36
Total	99

CHINESE IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

In view of the recent telegram respecting the limitation of Chinese immigration into British Columbia the following information is of interest:—

Chinese immigrants to Canada contributed \$3,339,443 to the revenue last fiscal year. The law provides that half the poll tax shall go to the province where entry is first made into Canada. The tax is \$500 gold per head. There were 367 Chinese admitted under the exemption clause for students, merchants, etc. Altogether there are now about 30,000 Chinese in the Dominion, of whom 20,000 are in British Columbia and 3,000 in Ontario.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH BUTLER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN WAR.

THE ALLEGED BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

Telegrams from Athens and Belgrade give full and gruesome details of the alleged atrocities by the fleeing Bulgarians.

GREEK KING AND "MONSTERS IN HUMAN FORM."

King Constantine had telegraphed to the Foreign Minister on the matter as follows:—"Protest in my name to the representatives of the civilised Powers against the acts of the monsters in human form and say that I, in my regret, am compelled to wreak vengeance in order to inspire terror in the monsters, whose acts have surpassed all the horrors of barbaric times, and have proved they have no longer a right to be reckoned among the civilised peoples."

BULGARIAN DENIALS.

The stories of Bulgarian atrocities are flatly denied in Sofia, where similar counter-charges are made against the Serbians and the Greeks. An international enquiry is suggested.

An official announcement describes as ridiculous the talk of the capture of General Wanoft and two divisions. He, with the Second Bulgarian Army, carried out a brilliant retreat before an overwhelming force of Greeks. Sofia is silent regarding the operations beyond briefly chronicling the advance of the Roumanians, who occupied Tchifoutekui and are marching on Dobrich. Thousands of refugees are flocking into Sofia.

TURKEY REJECTS BULGARIAN OFFER.

Meanwhile Turkey has rejected the frontier concessions offered by the Bulgarian plenipotentiary sent to Constantinople for that purpose, and has ordered troops at Chatalja, Bulair, and Gallipoli to be in readiness to advance. Izzet Pasha is commanding in Turkey.

There are signs of an agreement with Serbia and an agreement with Greece is being negotiated.

TURKISH ARMY FOR ADRIANOPLE.

A message from Constantinople announces that a Turkish army started on Saturday evening on a march to Adrianople.

The Turks are apparently actuated by the uncompromising attitude of Bulgaria, also by a feeling that they cannot allow Greece to become master of the whole Aegean coast.

A TURCO-BULGARIAN ARRANGEMENT.

It is reported that the Bulgarian Government has ordered the Military Authorities to arrange with the Ottoman commanders for Bulgarian troops to evacuate those territories which, according to the Treaty of Peace, are to be handed over to Turkey.

Bulgaria has arrived at an agreement with Turkey that, as a provisional frontier, the boundary be formed by the Enos-Midia line.

ALLEGED WANTON DESTRUCTION BY BULGARIANS.

It is officially announced in Athens that prior to evacuating Serres the Bulgarians set fire to the city, nearly the whole of which was destroyed, rendering 20,000 out of a population of 37,000 homeless.

BULGARIAN WAR VESSELS TAKE REFUGE.

A Bulgarian gunboat and six torpedo boats have taken refuge in Sevastopol from the Roumanian Fleet.

THE BULGARIAN KING.

King Ferdinand is reported to be laid aside in Sofia from acute rheumatism.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FUND CLOSED.

LONDON, July 14th.
Mr. Burbidge, the manager of Harrods' Stores, has contributed £2,500 to the Fund for preserving the Crystal Palace for the nation, thus completing the £60,000 necessary to comply in July with an anonymous donor's offer of £30,000.

THE SOTTO EXTRADITION CASE.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday, the hearing was continued of the case in which the American Government ask for the extradition of Vicente Sotto, the editor of the *Philippine Republic*, to the Philippine Islands.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson), in continuation of his reply to Mr. Brutton's first point, said that Congress, by Acts, carried out the promises made to Florida and California by incorporating the inhabitants in the Union of the United States, and admitting them to the enjoyment of all rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States, and promoted these unorganised territories, as he (the Crown Solicitor) submitted they were, to organised territories. His Worship would find that in Acts of Congress incorporating the inhabitants into the Union, Florida was later on taken into Statehood, and California was also eventually taken into Statehood. Evidently desiring that the disposition of the question of the inhabitants of the Philippines should be left entirely to Congress, the Treaty ceding the Philippines did not negatively refrain from making the same promises, but expressly stipulated that Congress should determine these questions. He submitted that the United States' sovereignty, in consequence of that, over the territory ceded by Spain was thus emphasised. His friend had submitted that it must have been the intention, when entering into the Treaty, to grant to the Philippine Islands independence, and as evidence of that contention he quoted the case of Cuba. He (Mr. Hodgson) submitted that Cuba was not in the same position as the Philippines at all. Cuba was not ceded to the United States, and never became a territory. It was merely temporarily occupied by the United States, Spain relinquishing her sovereignty, and independence was practically promised under the Treaty, and was eventually granted the inhabitants. The Philippines became a territory of the United States under the Treaty of Paris on cession, and no less a sum than \$20,000,000 was paid by the United States. The Philippines, under that Treaty, he submitted, became an unorganised territory and had remained so ever since, and as such unorganised territory it was under the complete sovereignty of the United States. The United States could, by Act of Congress, extend these territories into organised territories, and eventually into Statehood, and Congress could, and did, extend such laws and provisions of the Constitution to the Philippine Islands as it saw fit. The question whether any particular provision was applicable depended upon whether Congress had extended that provision to such territories. The Extradition Acts had been so extended, but the defence contended that our treaty obligation as to extradition did not apply to the Philippine Islands. It was admitted by the defence that these Extradition Acts applied to such territory as Hawaii, in which case we should be bound, under our Treaty obligations, to extradite. He could not see that it made any difference as to whether all of the revised statutes had been extended to the Philippines or not, nor did it matter whether the full citizenship had been granted to the Islands or not; neither did it matter that they had not yet been admitted to Statehood. They were territory nevertheless, under full sovereignty and dominion of the United States, and under no other sovereignty. They were within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. He would remind his Worship that this Government had recognised that there was extradition in force between this Government and the Philippines.

Mr. Brutton objected, and said this was most improper. There was no evidence to that effect at all. That was just what his Worship had to decide.

His Worship—No, there is no evidence. There have been plenty of cases in which prisoners have gone by consent. The Crown Solicitor quoted judgments to show that the Philippines were not a foreign country by reason of the tariff law, and said that they were in the same position as Porto Rico and Hawaii. It had been held definitely that the Philippines were not a foreign country. Referring to the case of Foster v. the Globe Venture Insurance Company quoted by his friend, his submission on that case was that it was not for this Court in any way to find the extent of the territory of a foreign country, and where the dispute arose the Court must enquire of the Foreign Office, to ascertain and obtain a judicial knowledge of the status, and of the fact whether the district or islands in dispute was within the territory of the foreign country. It was not for his Worship to say whether the Philippines were a territory of the United States or not. Mr. Hodgson then quoted from the judgment of the former Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the previous hearing of this case at the Supreme Court, as follows:—"It is conceivable that distant Islands might be so incorporated as to form an integral part of the territory of the United States. It was equally conceivable that it should be treated as a separate country attached under the sovereignty of the United States. It is certainly not our business to meddle with so high an affair. A Court exists in the United States whose official duty it is to interpret the Constitution, and for that reason the Court did not ask Consul-General Anderson to elaborate the question."

The hearing was again adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, July 14th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

REPORT: HIS HONOUR MR. J. H. KEMP (PUNISH JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR MONEY DEPOSITED.

The hearing of the case was continued in which the Chai Lee Company are suing the Hung Cheong firm and two partners therein to recover \$518, money deposited by them with the defendants under an agreement dated January 2nd, 1913, and now repayable together with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

Mr. C. A. Sutherland Russ appeared for the plaintiffs, and defendants were represented by Mr. D. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master).

Mr. James Dickson, an assistant engineer in the Public Works Department, was called by Mr. Russ. He said he had the supervision of a contract between the Government and the Hung Cheong firm. The work was started on January 1st, and a certain part of it was done by the plaintiff Company. Witness noticed a slowness in the progress of the work at the beginning of March, and this became more marked as the month advanced. He thought the slowness was due to differences among the parties. One difficulty he knew of was that the Hung Cheong firm had to meet a heavy claim made against them by the China & Japan Telephone Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said the Government did not recognise sub-contractors in any way, and would not take the trouble to make itself acquainted with the terms entered into between a contractor and sub-contractor. After hearing further evidence his Lordship reserved his decision.

ACTION FOR MONEY LENT.

Bhan Singh—sued Santa Singh to recover the sum of \$140, being as to the sum of \$100, amount lent by the plaintiff to the defendant in August, 1912, and the remaining sum of \$40 being the amount lent by the plaintiff to one, Lhama Singh, and the repayment of which was guaranteed by the defendant.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented the defendant.

Mr. Faithfull, in opening, said his Lordship would probably remember the faces of these men, but, if not, he would remember their names. Some time ago an action came on before his Lordship, which was brought by the present defendant against the present plaintiff, the cause of action being that a man was arrested without reasonable and probable cause. There was some hard swearing on both sides, and his Lordship would remember that one of Mr. Faithfull's witnesses had been tampered with. His Lordship on that occasion came to the conclusion that the defendant's evidence was the only evidence on which he could rely, and gave a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner—That is not correct. His Lordship—The plaintiff failed, to prove his case.

Mr. Faithfull—I submit that the mere fact of this man coming here again shows that he is a righteous and just claim. If it were not, he would never go to the expense and have the temerity to come here and bring an action to recover this money. My friend laughs, but I don't see anything to laugh about at all. They come into a Court of Justice and swear in the name of God—

Mr. Gardiner—They don't.

Mr. Faithfull—Well, in the name of Allah, and the oath taken by them is as good as ours. I daresay Mr. Gardiner, thinks because I cannot produce these notes that I am not going to secure a verdict. I don't say that I am, because that is in your Lordship's hands. I will call evidence to prove that this money was lent, and that according to the tone of the notes it was to be repaid on the following February. On a certain day after it became due the plaintiff, wanting his money, went to look for the defendants. He found one in a shop at Sam-shui-po, and the other coming along the road. He got into conversation with the present defendant, and Santa Singh said, "If you will give us the notes we will pay you the money." Thereupon plaintiff handed the notes to the other defendant, and the latter ran away. After this Bhan Singh and Santa Singh got into what is called "a scrap," and an Indian policeman coming along, took them to the police station and said they had better settle their differences before the European sergeant. Sergeant Mackay came along, and seems to have "pooh-poohed" the whole thing. He gave each of them a letter to the Magistracy with the result that a case came on and fell through, and that resulted in an action which was tried before your Lordship, with the result that your Lordship gave judgment for the defendant. His Lordship entered judgment for the defendant with costs.

THE RECENT CONSPIRACY AT WUCHANG.

REPORT BY GENERAL LI.

PEKING, July 7th.

Li Yuan-hung has telegraphed to Yuan Shih-kai and the Cabinet:—

"Since the discovery of the plots of anarchists it has been ascertained that Nin Chao-yuen and Hsiung Yueh-shan were among the chief culprits. Liu Kwei-yi, Sun Yu-chun and Yang Yu telegraphed to me to preserve these men from execution, saying that Nin and Hsiung were enthusiastic over State affairs, and as peace has just been restored between North and South it is unnecessary that these persons should be involved in offences.

Liu Kwei-yi also petitioned Yuan Shih-kai to the same effect. Li Yuan-hung then continues:—Nin Chao-yuen and Hsiung Yueh-shan stayed at a Japanese hotel in the German settlement at Hankow. They brought a large sum of money for the purpose of agitating among the troops. When they were arrested, a bag belonging to Nin was discovered containing a list of names expended by Nin for revolutionary purposes, also \$8,000 in Japanese money and 300 cash, and a long list of names and other details.

Li Yuan-hung considers these conclusive proof of Nin's guilt. The telegram goes on to show Hsiung's guilt also, after which Li Yuan-hung says that the plot assumed a very dangerous form; incendiary fires broke out on June 28, the plotters had arranged that the troops up the river should mutiny simultaneously, while down the river it was intended to break the dykes and cause inundations. The telegram continues:—"I, Li Yuan-hung, fail to grasp Liu Kwei-yi's idea, when he states that peace has just been restored between North and South. Since raising the righteous standard, I have only known that there is a Chinese Republic. Do they refer to the geographical situation? If so, I am a Southerner. But my sole object is to preserve peace and suppress anarchists. Why should I be instructed not to involve these men in offences? If such cruelties as incendiary and breaking dykes threatened Nin's and Hsiung's homes and ancestral tombs, would they be so indifferent? Although the President has authorized me specially to pardon criminals, this is only after a trial. What, therefore is their idea?"

Li Yuan-hung concludes by saying that it is his firm intention to perform his duty regardless of everything but justice. —Reuter.

"CAPTAIN SINCLAIR" CAUGHT AT TIENTSIN.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING A FRAUDULENT CHEQUE.

Last week we reproduced from the *Japan Gazette* some particulars of the recent visit to Japan of a "sharpie," who represented himself as "Captain Sinclair," an officer in the Egyptian army, and who, securing introductions to "Society," persuaded several Yokohama residents to endorse his cheques, which they have since been called upon to back to the tune of some 2,000 yen. This fraudulent individual, who left without even bidding his friends adieu, and settling his Club debts and sundry other accounts, was arrested on the 26th ultimo at the Imperial Hotel, Tientsin, and charged with passing a fraudulent cheque for 440 rupees drawn on the Calcutta branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It was cashed at the Tientsin branch of the Bank because it bore what purported to be the endorsement of a well-known local resident, who, however, gave evidence in Court that the signature was not his and that when asked by the prisoner to endorse the cheque he refused. Prisoner was committed for trial, and being unable to find sureties, was removed in custody. It is said that Sinclair's real name is Clayton, and that he arrived in Shanghai on or about April 23rd, having followed the Bandmann Opera Company from Barmat. On the Astor House register appears the entry "A. G. Clayton, London," and the person who so registered is reported to have had account of a valuable cheque. It appears, says the *China Press*, that the cheque was passed upon a local firm, which, in due course, presented it for payment and received the money. As it was afterwards discovered, however, that there were no funds at the credit of the drawer, the bank in question made an effort to locate Sinclair, but he had already left Shanghai, and the matter was allowed to drop.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN BY MONGOLS.

Mr. Langebuck, a Dane in the employ of the Chinese Telegraphs stationed at Tuerin, which is some 300 li this side of Urga, has telegraphed to Kalgan as follows:—The Urga Government has received a telegram stating that Mr. Grant has been shot. A Mongol reported seeing the body of a foreigner whom tufets had killed.

The failure of the Urga Government to secure Mr. Grant's release is said to be because he was killed prior to Urga being informed of his capture.

TIENTSIN LADIES IN A BIPLANE.

Two Tientsin ladies made flights in an aeroplane at Tientsin recently. Lieut. Ron and M. Caudron, who are in charge of the Chinese aerial fleet in Peking, called upon their compatriots at six o'clock in the morning, and Mme. Gautier, wife of the East Arsenal, accepted the invitation to make a trip over Tientsin. The biplane descended on the Race Course after flying over the Concessions at a height of 300 metres. It was proposed to mention "President Yuan Shih-kai" to confer on Mme. Gautier the decoration of the Flying Dragon. In the afternoon Mrs. C. E. Morling made a flight twice round the Race Course. Several men were also taken for trips.

THE LATE MR. ANGUS HAMILTON.

The tragic death of Mr. Angus Hamilton in New York is a sad ending to an adventurous career, remarks the *Pail Mall Gazette*. The fit of despondency can be well understood. Mr. Hamilton had few of the attributes of the popular lecturer, for he stammered badly, and was both nervous and shy. When he addressed the Royal Geographical Society he had to ask someone to read the conclusion of his paper. He was wont to relate that when King Edward sent for him on his return from the front in Manchuria, he was at first so overcome in the Royal presence that he could not speak. The King graciously handed him a cigar, bade him light it, and soon put him at his ease. But if Hamilton was tongue-tied on such occasions and on the platform, his courage shone forth in the wilds. His extraordinary march across the Pamirs and down to Gilgit in the dead of winter has rarely been equalled. It was characteristic of him that while he wrote much of the politics of Central Asia, he did not trouble to relate that and other daring adventures. He penned vivacious letters to the *Pail Mall Gazette* from the Far East and Somaliland, but never quite overcame a tendency to present solid information ponderously. Though he never quite found himself, those who knew him best will only recall at this moment an innate kindness and modesty which carried him through many difficulties.

ADVERTISING FOR A HUSBAND. IN CHINA.

THE MODERN YOUNG WOMAN.

The following advertisement has been appearing in the *Hankow newspapers*. It is written in a style that proves the writer to be able to write Chinese of a high literary style, and is interesting as showing the modern young woman of China.

"A special announcement by the girl student Hsu Chien-tsen. For the past few days, I have written in the Press on the matter of a free marriage. My unhappy destiny has led me to incur my parent's displeasure and to travel far to another place, for my whole life must be one of liberty. Should any gentleman desire to live with me, it is necessary that he should accompany his offer with his photograph and visiting card, stating his business and place of residence. Next Sunday I shall examine the photographs of all who apply, and when the engagement has been settled, I shall, in order to authenticate the matter, publish the name, business and address of the gentleman in the newspaper. Should there be any misrepresentation in describing his business or these matters, not only will the marriage be not consummated, but he will incur his reputation. Those who do not send their photograph, visiting card and address will excuse my not receiving them in person. Proposals may be sent until Sunday next. As some may not know fully about the matter, we publish this announcement in the newspaper. Anyone over twenty years of age whose social rank is unsuitable will kindly refrain from calling." This is followed by Miss Hsu's address. Such public advertisements for matrimonial engagements are said to be less common than was the case a year ago. In one case at any rate we have heard of such a marriage being carried out. The lady was a scholar of real ability, but after a year her free spirit led her to go to Peking and abandon her twelve-months' husband. —*N.Y. Daily News*.

THE CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

WON BY FORMER RESIDENT OF SHANGHAI.

Old residents of Shanghai, says the *Mercury*, will learn with satisfaction that the big prize of £50,000 in the Calcutta Sweep on the English Derby has been won by a former resident of Shanghai, Mr. William F. Somers, who is now resident at Minchew, (Somerset), England. The news was received here on Saturday in a letter from Mr. W. L. Gerard, the genial and popular manager of the Astor House, who is a nephew of Mr. Howie. Mr. Howie was resident in Shanghai for a period of fifteen years, and was a partner in the firm of Turnbull, Howie & Co., now Scott, Harding & Co. He retired from business and left Shanghai almost twenty years ago, since which time he has resided in the home-land. Mr. Howie will be remembered in Shanghai by older residents as a keen sportsman and paper-hunter, and he was also a member of most of the leading Clubs.

The information of Mr. Howie's success is all the more interesting by reason of the fact that the favourite for the Derby (Craganour, which won the race and was afterwards disqualified) was drawn in the Calcutta Sweep by Captain Sandbach, a well-known resident of Shanghai, who received £100 in respect thereof.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

H.M. Consul at Saigon (Mr. T. F. Carlisle) has forwarded Home provincial particulars of the results during 1912 of the working of the railway from Haiphong to Yunnanfu, a total length of about 253 kilometers (about 150 miles). The figures show an increase of 25 per cent. over those of 1911. Cotton yarn was the most important item of the goods in transit from abroad carried from Haiphong Docks to Yunnan. In 1912 it amounted to 7,307 tons, which was certainly a very considerable increase on previous years. The cotton yarn manufactured in Hongkong mills, and exported to Yunnan is included in the Tong-King to Yunnan traffic; it amounted to 1,032 tons in 1910, 990 tons in 1911, and 1,137 tons in 1912.

PLAGUE IN SHANGHAI.

The Health Officer's report for June published in the *Shanghai Municipal Gazette* states that during the month there was an outbreak of plague in Lower Yangtze, and eight human cases, bubonic in form, seven of which were fatal, were reported. The persons affected were Chinese.

BRITISH ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

EVENTS IN CHINA.

The fifth provincial meeting of the British Engineers' Association was held at 300, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on June 12th. Mr. T. Cuthbert Stewart was in the chair. Professor C. A. M. Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at the Hongkong University, was present.

The Chairman explained the aims and objects of the Association, and stated that every business man must realize that there was an enormous market in China. American and German manufacturers were making extraordinary efforts to capture the Chinese trade. The Association had been formed about a year ago, and its main object was to furnish members with information which would be of value to manufacturers as to the trend of events in China. They had now 170 members representing firms with a capital of about £70,000,000, and if they reckoned the many verbal promises they had received from other firms the membership might be said to have very nearly reached 200.

The Association had been able to already powerful, and had been able to bring its influence to bear on the Government for the benefit of the interests of its members. There were twenty-two Scottish members, which was not a large percentage of the whole, and he hoped that the result of that meeting would be to induce a great many more to join. He had pleasure in introducing the Association's Chief Commissioner, Captain FitzHugh, who would tell them of the conditions in that country. It had been difficult to find a gentleman with the necessary experience and qualifications to fill the post of Chief Commissioner. He felt sure that Captain FitzHugh possessed these qualifications. He not only spoke French, which was all essential to the diplomatic work he had to carry out, and he had lived in China for five years, and was well in, not only with the high Chinese officials, who would have the purchasing of engineering plant, but also with the British and foreign legations.

Captain FitzHugh first dealt with the progress of events in China, and pointed out how it was bound to become a huge market for engineering plant. During the last twelve years China has constructed 5,000 miles of railway, and soon there would be an enormous market for railway material. If the country continued to prosper, as he believed it would, it would need an efficient army and navy, and a market would be opened for munitions of war. If the present apathy in regard to Chinese trade continued, the country would find that her prestige would dwindle to a mere fraction of what it used to be. The British Engineers' Association had been recognized by the Foreign Office, and their members were now in a position to claim official support. Members could by collective action control the conditions of tendering both in the Home and foreign markets. In this way Home and foreign markets could be successfully objectionable clauses could be successfully combated. Moreover, members could obtain business from their fellow-members. It was a growing tendency for members to place orders with each other, and the secretary was often applied to for the names of members who manufactured some particular article. It was factored some particular article. It was quite maddening for anyone who had lived in China to watch the strenuous efforts that were being made by their foreign competitors to capture that enormous and practically untouched market, and he felt humoured by being given the opportunity of counteracting these efforts, which could only be done by a powerful Association of this sort.

Professor Smith dealt more particularly with the technical education problem. When he was sent out to China to take charge of and open the Engineering Department of that University, he was Department of that University, he was firmly convinced that British engineering interests were paramount in China. He was astounded to find that there was a general impression that British influence was on the wane, and more astonished still to find that British residents in China were not slow to admit that the allegation. When they heard that the British Engineers' Association had been started they were enthusiastic at the idea of our manufacturing engineers becoming of our manufacturing possibilities of the alive to the trade possibilities of our future country. It was essential to our future success that the prestige of British engineering and machinery should be upheld in the eyes of the Chinese, and the Hongkong University, purely a British institution, though certain Chinese students were largely to the funds, was there to educate the Chinese engineer of the future on British lines, and now they had the British Engineers' Association to strengthen the business interests. These were the two great factors working side by side which should do more than anything else to maintain British engineering prestige. They University assured that the Hongkong Engineering Association had already begun to bear a portion of the burden. It remained for British manufacturing engineers throughout the country to support the Association in a manner which would render it all powerful for the good of their industry.

Mr. James Downs said that the time was ripe for a combination like the British Engineers' Association, as with it we could not hope to capture our proper share of the Chinese market. His proper share of the Chinese market had been a great deal of trouble to obtain. Chinese trade, and he had himself visited the country for the purpose of studying the question of the spot. The result of his investigations had been the conviction that British engineers should combine to retain and increase their trade, and he agreed with the previous speakers that the British prestige should be upheld. The Association, which had already done some of the things, would, when supported by all the principal firms in the country, possess a power which would give its voice weight with the Government and in financial circles. A banking system which would advance to an engineering firm £500 on the security of £1,000 Bank of England note was not one which was likely to

promote the interests of its clients, and he considered that it was worth while having an Association if its effect would be only to render British bankers more reasonable in their treatment of engineering propositions. He then dealt with the various reasons why engineering firms should give their support to the Association, and urged all those Glasgow firms who had the interest of British engineering at heart to become members.

A discussion then followed, and several of the firms present expressed their approval of the object of the Association. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on 11th ult. the subject of certain inexpressible delays in the outward mail service, reported in letters from correspondents in China, was brought before the board by a member of the Chamber. The secretary was instructed to make further inquiries, and if the complaint was found to be general to write to the Postmaster-General on the subject. The proposed railway from Rangoon into China has recently been before the Liverpool Chamber, and the minutes of the India Committee and the China Committee of the Manchester Chamber contained recommendations for the appointment of a sub-committee to collect information and prepare a report. The board approved and confirmed the nomination of four representatives from each committee.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN.

STORY OF A BAD MINING INVESTMENT: ALLEGED HEAVY LOSSES.

PAYING DIVIDENDS ON LOSSES.

According to the *Hochi* and other Tokyo papers, the Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo) is reported to have incurred a considerable loss in transactions during the past ten years. It appears that during the Russo-Japanese war the Industrial Bank granted Mr. Sakikawa, the owner of the Hasami gold mine, a loan of 1,000,000 yen, and later another loan of 2,000,000 yen. The late Viscount Sone, who was then Minister of Finance under Prince Katsura, took measures to encourage the gold-mining industry in Japan, and ordered the Bank to grant accommodation to the owner of the Hasami mine. The operations at the mine, however, proved a failure. During Prince Katsura's tenure of office as Premier several years ago the Industrial Bank took up 20,000,000 yen worth of Four-per-cent. Imperial Japanese Bonds, at the rate of 95 yen per 100 yen face value. The price of the bonds have since declined some 15 yen, with the result that the Bank has lost about 3,000,000 yen, making its total losses some 6,000,000 yen. Dr. Suyehi was President of the Bank at the time of these losses. Mr. Shidachi, the new President of the Bank, is now trying to recoup the loss, and has mapped out a programme whereby the Bank will not declare a dividend for a certain number of years. Baron Takahashi, Minister of Finance, seeing that such a measure on the part of the Bank will affect its reputation and credit on the foreign market, suggested that until the readjustment of the business is complete the Bank should endeavour to declare a dividend of five per cent. per annum. On Saturday an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held to discuss the Minister's extraordinary suggestion. —*Japan Gazette*.

PROPOSED MOTOR TRUCK ROAD IN KWANGTUNG.

The American Consul-General of Hongkong, Mr. G. E. Anderson, says in a recent report to the State Department at Washington:—Chinese engineers under the direction of Mr. Jack G. Wong, an American-trained engineer, have been in Hongkong for some time making arrangements for commencing the survey of a motor-truck road in Kwangtung province, which is designated as a feeder for the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway and also probably as the beginning of a railway in connection with that trunk line. The road now planned and for which detailed surveys are being commenced will be substantially 100 miles long. It is expected to start at a station called Poko in Chinese, in section 12 of the Canton-Hankow Railway, about seventy miles from Canton, and will follow the line of the old Imperial mail and courier road or what is now been transported for hundreds of years by relays, express in the Western States of the United States, except that as a rule the service was performed by runners. The new road will extend to the town of Kungki, near the border of Fukien province. It is proposed to give the new road considerable hard surface dressing, and to build substantial bridges, though no very important bridges at present. No decision has been reached as yet as to motor or other trucks to be used, the expectancy being that the road as finished will be used for drawn vehicles for the time being. The company undertaking the enterprise is composed of Chinese capitalists.

N.Y.K. EXCURSIONS FROM LONDON.

During the summer season the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is catering for the holiday traffic in Europe by quoting specially reduced fares from London to Marseilles of £7 1st class (return £12 10s.) and £5 2nd class (return £8) by its super passenger steamers of 8,000 tons. The N.Y.K. steamers sail from London (Royal Albert Docks) every other Saturday direct for Marseilles, arriving there on the following Saturday, thereby offering a seven days' trip at an attractive figure. The company also announces special summer fares from London to Antwerp every other Wednesday. The principal object is to give the travelling public an opportunity of seeing the company's steamers.

INTIMATIONS

BROKE OUT ON LEGS AND ARMS

Allment Started with Feet and Wrists. In Blisters Like Small Swellings. Would Itch Something Awful. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

38, Brook St., Halifax, Eng.—"My ailment started with my feet and wrists first; then it gradually broke out up my legs and arms and I also had it on the pit of my stomach. It broke out in blisters like small swellings about as big as a six-pence and they used to itch something awful, more so at night time. Now and again lumps the size of a shilling would rise on my shoulders and body and legs and itch terribly, then go away again. I suffered eighteen months. Seeing the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I tried them and I found that the first tablet of Cuticura Soap relieved me, so in all I had three tablets of Cuticura Soap and one of Cuticura Ointment which cured me." (Signed) F. Glover, May 23, 1912.

Not only are Cuticura Soap and Ointment most valuable in the treatment of eczema and other distressing eruptions of skin and scalp, but no other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skin, itching, scaly scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. A sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest dealer: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; N. S. W.; Lomon, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Macken & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter, D. & C. Corp., Boston, U.S.A.

Traders-faced men should shave with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PUNAS. Codes: A.B.C. 3th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE OF HONGKONG 1865 to 1886,

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court made on the 2nd day of July, 1913, a FOURTH DIVIDEND of \$10 per centum has been Declared in this Matter, and that the same may be received at the Office of the above-named Company, No. 23, Des Voeux Road Central (2nd Floor), on the 21st day of July, 1913, or on any subsequent date between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays up to 1 p.m.

LAU CHU PAK, Official Liquidator. Hongkong, 15th July, 1913. [882]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:

Far Eastern News. Leading Articles. Hongkong's Jerry-Built Houses, China and Opium. Chinese Clans. The Situation in China. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Railway Scheme. The Prosperity of Hongkong. The Future of Fanning.

Random Reflections. Hongkong. The Magistracy. Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Fire in Hollywood Road. Dress and Morals. Sailing Ships. Correspondence:

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. Theatre Prices. A Quotation. "The Glorious Fourth."

Wireless Telegraphy. A Captain's Death. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton.

The China and Manila Steamship Co. Bridging the East and West. Netherlands India Commercial Bank. Fighting in Formosa.

Hongkong Legislative Council. Hongkong Subsidiary Coinage. The Cost of Living in Hongkong. The Recent Collapse of Houses. Opium Stocks at the Treaty Ports. The Laven Bowls Championship. A Poisoning Tragedy.

Orgy of Blood at Wuchow. What China Reads. Chinese Victory Over Mongols. The Austrian Loans to China. The Salvaged Steamer "Nippon."

Rubber Dividends. Arrangement of the Chinese Government. China's Foreign Debts. The Hippodrome Greys at Canton. Wireless for Destroyers.

A Presidential Message in China. Chinese Steamer Firemen Demand Higher Wages. Foreigner Taken by Mongols. Aviation in Peking. Activity in Foreign Tientsin. The Chinese Parliament. China and Education. A Shanghai Bankruptcy. To Restore the Emperor. The Murder of Sung Chiao-jen. Manila as a Port of Call. Enforcement of Cleanliness in Manila Cigar Factories.

The "Marco Polo" Ashore. Loss of the "Manchu Maru." The Talati Opium Case. China Association. Supreme Court. The Sotro Extradition Case. The Prosperity of Hongkong. Jerry-Building, Overcrowding and Plague. Forestry in Hongkong. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The Kowloon Railway. Hongkong Gynkham Club. Presentations to the Botanic Gardens. Telegrams. The Fatalities on the "Baron Erskine." A Portuguese Plague-Spot. Commercial Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash. Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage, 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies. Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2. Hongkong, 15th July, 1913.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

YOUNG GERMAN, from Teingtau, wishes position. R. S., Address—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 15th July, 1913. [846]

FOR SHANGHAI—

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ASSAYE." Captain G. J. Coldwell, will leave for Shanghai on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 15th July, 1913. [1]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LENNOX"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 14th July, 1913. [879]

INTIMATIONS

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, 10-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 16th July, 1913, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, where the subject of Resolutions will be proposed:

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$300,000 to \$400,000 by the creation of 10,000 new Shares of \$10 each.
2. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to distribute \$100,000 from the Reserve Fund amongst the persons who are Registered as Shareholders of the Company on such date as the Directors may decide by way of bonus in proportion to the number of Shares held by them on such last mentioned date and that such bonus be payable on such date as the Directors may appoint. Where such distribution would involve a payment of a fraction of cents such fraction shall be ignored.
3. That the Directors may be authorised to offer at par to every person Registered as a Shareholder on such date as the Directors may decide one new Share of the Company for every complete three old Shares held by him on which all calls have been paid such new Share being (subject to the above condition as to fractions) equal in nominal amount to the bonus payable to him for every complete three old Shares held by him under the last preceding clause and that the nominal amount of such new Share be paid to the Company on or before such date as the Directors shall appoint. Such new Share to participate in the First Dividend Declared after the issue thereof pari-passu with the existing Shares.
4. That the offer of the new Shares as referred to in Resolution (3) must be accepted on or before such date as the Directors shall appoint.
5. That no Shareholder shall be entitled to an offer of any fraction of a new Share in respect of an odd share held by him.
6. That the Directors be authorised to dispose of any new shares offered to a shareholder and declined or not accepted within such terms and conditions and at such times as the Directors may appoint and of any surplus new Shares to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as the Directors think fit.

By Order, W. S. BROWN, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 1st July, 1913. [843]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Applications are invited for the Vacant Posts of TWO PROBATIONER NURSES in the CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Applications must be in the Handwriting of the Candidates accompanied by Certificates of Character, and be forwarded to the Undersigned. For full particulars please apply to the Major at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. G. JOHNSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer. Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [867]

WANTED.

COMPETENT CHINESE TYPIST. Good Handwriting and through Knowledge of English indispensable. Apply by letter to—

MANAGER, "Hongkong Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 16th June, 1913. [762]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 97.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home. Without doubt is the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price to be had in China.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY BLENDED

FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES.—Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00. [146]

YOST

TYPEWRITERS

LATEST MODEL No. 20.

VISIBLE Writing. Standard Key Board, with Fractions, suitable for Merchants, Engineers, Bankers, Brokers, etc.

The same Model with French Key Board, also Brief Model for Lawyers and Accountants.

Special Monthly Terms if desired.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. SHAMSEEN, CANTON. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [392-1]

REPRESENTATIVE

WANTED, well introduced and knowing the local situations, for the introduction of our first quality

HOUSEHOLD SOAP.

UNITED SOAP WORKS, LTD.,

ZEVINDRECKT (HOLLAND). [881]

MASSAGE!

SKILLFUL, Safety in the General or Electric.

MISS MORITA, Care of NOMURA HOTEL, 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road Opposite Blake Pier. Hongkong, 8th May, 1913. [652]

HONGKONG SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

REPORTING of any Description Under taken by Competent and Reliable Note-Takers. Correspondence and Tabulated Work turned out with Accuracy and despatch. Contracts arranged. Secretarial duties undertaken.

H. E. VICTOR, Manager, 10, Queen's Road Central, (First Floor). Telephone No. 650. Hongkong, 1st June, 1913. [772]

GRACA & CO.

80000 St. (Hongkong Hotel Building).

Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, PICTORIAL POST CARDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, TOYS, &c.

Just Received FRESH SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE SEEDS. [842]

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY

Our House Fed

CAPONS AND CHICKENS cannot be excelled.

They are pronounced to be:

THE BEST IN THE EAST.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD. [28]

NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED.

STYLISH BATHING DRESSES and CAPS.

FINEST VOILES, STRIPED, FLOWERS and FANCY.

FINEST MUSLINS, PLAIN and DOTTED, EMBROIDERED MATERIALS, &c., &c.

You will find Our Range Incomparable for Quality, Style and Prices.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., 10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 26th June, 1913. [145]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June will be Payable on MONDAY, 28th JULY, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th JULY, to MONDAY, the 28th JULY (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 11th July, 1913. [873]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June will be Payable on MONDAY, 28th JULY, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th JULY, to MONDAY, the 28th JULY (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd. General Agents for the West Point Building Company, Ltd. Hongkong, 11th July, 1913. [874]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd JULY, to the 5th AUGUST, 1913, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th July, 1913. [860]

ON SALE

AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR

WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Giving all the Important Towns en route from CANTON to WUCHOW.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1913.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 14th April, 1913. [133]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL 15,000,000 (£1,250,000). Paid up Capital FL 12,935,350 (£1,242,112). Reserve Fund FL 5,022,161.27 (£418,513).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK. SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances. Rates on Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1913. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Bank the above Bank is conducted at HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BY THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [19]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 6,250,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Amoy, Swatow, Tainan, Anping, Kobe, Tamsui, Canton, Nagasaki, Tokyo, Foochow, Osaka, Yokohama, Keelung, Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE, 3, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be applied on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1913. [1]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... £1,250,000

Paid-up ... £625,000

Reserve Fund ... £415,000

BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager. Hongkong, 14th July, 1913. [873]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ... \$7,040,000

equal \$2,450,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed. GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1912. [220]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/6 = \$15,000,000

SILVER ... \$17,200,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: S. H. DODWELL Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Deputy Chairman.

G. Friedland, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Skellin, G. R. Laurens, Esq., H. A. Sista, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 8th May, 1913. [18]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Yen 40,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 30,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... Yen 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at: Amoy, Hankow, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager. Hongkong, 31st March, 1913. [443]

LIGHTERAGE.

AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO.

For work, including transshipments in the Harbour, Colony and conveyance to Canton and West River.

Very low rates quoted for large quantities.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	5 P.M.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	CHINA	17th July.	See Special.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID, & MARSEILLES	Capt. C. H. S. Toogoe, R.N.R.	19th July.	Advertisements.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, & MARSEILLES	SARDINIA	About 23rd July.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN, AND YOKOHAMA	Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	26th July.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Hongkong, 15th July, 1913.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.	
TSINGTAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KANSU"	On 15th July, Noon.	
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 17th July, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.	
HAIPHONG	"LICHOW"	On 19th July, 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"KINAN"	On 19th July, M'night.	
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 20th July, D'light.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 24th July, 4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINIAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LINAN" and the S.S. "LUCHOW," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 12 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

Hongkong, 15th July, 1913. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"BAIJING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 15th July, at 11 A.M.
"BAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Bond	FRIDAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.
"BAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 22nd July, at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... WED'DAY, 16th July, at 11 A.M.
SUNDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of July and August FIRST CLASS RETURN FARES to FOOCHOW will be subject to a Reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1913.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	On 28th July.	On 18th July, Noon.
ALDENHAM	On 31st July.	On 16th Aug, Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

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RAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRT GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK and from MANILA, HONGKONG and JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or).

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 20th July.	S.S. GOLDENFELS ... 25th July.
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 24th July.	For VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and/or Tacoma & PORTLAND (Or).
S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 30th July.	S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 25th July.
S.S. SCANDIA ... 14th Aug.	For NEW YORK:
S.S. BERGAMBIA ... 26th Aug.	S.S. ABAGANIA ... 1st Aug.
S.S. UNKERMAR ... 22nd Aug.	For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. LIBERIA ... 11th Sept.	S.S. PREUSSEN ... 10th Aug.
S.S. ARABIA ... 23rd Sept.	For HAVRE, DUNKERK & HAMBURG:
	S.S. BERGAMBIA ... 18th Aug.
	For MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SAXONIA ... 18th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1913.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU AND TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

NIPPON MARU & HONGKONG MARU.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	THURSDAY, 7th Aug., Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	MONDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	T. Sagar	FRIDAY, 19th Sept., at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	THURSDAY, 25th Sept., at Noon.

THE S.S. "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS

ANYO MARU, BUYO MARU and KIYO MARU

Ply between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, HILO, (HAWAII), MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING
KIYO MARU	17,200	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	SATURDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500	WED'DAY, 3rd Dec., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE, APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES:—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 16th July, 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 26th July, 4 P.M.

Electric Light. Fans in every Cabin. Competent Stewards Carried. For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1913. PHILIPPINES S.S. Co. (INC)

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

IN CONNECTION AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE WITH

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO. FOR VICTORIA, B.C. and TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 23rd July, at 1 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Goto	THURSDAY, 7th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	K. Hori	WED'DAY, 20th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 4th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kano	WED'DAY, 17th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Sato	THURSDAY, 2nd Oct., at 1 P.M.

Calling at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"INDO MARU"	M. Nemoto	WED'DAY, 30th July, P.M.
"LUZON MARU"	A. Yamamoto	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	MONDAY, 22nd Sept., 4 P.M.

For MOJI, KOBE and YOKKAICHI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	H. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 18th July, P.M.
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	FRIDAY, 22nd Aug., P.M.
"INDO MARU"	M. Nemoto	SATURDAY, 20th Sept., P.M.

CHINA & FORMOSA LINE.

FOR FOCHOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WED'DAY, 15th July, at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	M. Negami	SUNDAY, 20th July, at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 27th July, at Noon.

FOR ANPING and TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashiro	WED'DAY, 23rd July, at 10 A.M.

FOR CANTON.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Praya Central). For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Z KAMIYA,
MANAGER

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"	16,200	Wed'day, 23rd July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZESS ALICE"	20,500	About Wed'day, 23rd July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	6,000	About Tuesday, 22nd July.
JESSELTON, KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	5,000	About End of July.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1913.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

July 11th, 1913.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

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